

Municipal Facilities Operation & Management: **2.1 Airports**

2.1.1.1 Introduction

This program component is applicable to the Real Estate Assets Department, Airports Division that operates Brown Field and Montgomery Field Airports. One of the Airports' goals is to reduce the impact of aircraft operations on storm water quality through a program of Best Management Practices, Observations, and Inspections. These airports serve to provide support for aviation operations, service, and maintenance for a variety of fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft, as well as numerous airships. These activities inherently involve petroleum products (fuel and lubricants), products of wear (carbon, metal, rubber, etc.), and cleaning agents (solvents, soap, etc.), which could pollute the storm water system, if allowed to enter it. Additionally, fertilizers and herbicides used in the maintenance of the grounds pose another hazard.

The City's program must meet the requirements of the San Diego Municipal Storm Water Permit, as described in Table 2.1.1-1.

Table 2.1.1-1. Permit Requirements – Airports.

URMP Section	Requirement (Summary)	Municipal Permit Section
2.1.1.2	Implement pollution prevention methods	F.3.a(1)
2.1.1.2	Designate and implement minimum BMPs for high threat to water quality, to include municipal airfields	F.3.a(4)
2.1.1.2	Inspect areas and activities annually	F.3.a(7)
2.1.1.2	Enforce the storm water ordinance	F.3.a(8)
2.1.1.2	Designate and Implement an Educational Program for all pertinent target audiences	F.4.a F.4.b F.4.c
2.1.1.4	Document activities for Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program Annual Report	I

This component's objectives are to:

- Develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan to designate, implement, and periodically update storm water practices at Brown and Montgomery Fields to control the introduction of pollutants to storm water;
- Identify a phased implementation schedule and associated estimated costs needed to implement the Airports component through the five-year life of the Municipal Permit;
- Develop a system to document storm water pollution prevention activities conducted at the Airports, which will then be submitted annually to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program along with an annual activities report;
- Develop and implement a storm water Best Management practices (BMP) employee training program;

- Develop and implement a storm water Best Management Practices public education program for workers and visitors at the Airports;
- Conduct annual inspections and submit documentation to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program.

2.1.1.2 Activities

In order to effectively implement the regulation changes, review procedures and education and training outlined below, the Airports Division shall maintain a designated coordinator or coordinators to keep informed about the Municipal Permit so that he/she can provide guidance to department management and staff in implementing the Airports Component of the Urban Runoff Management Program document. The name(s) of the coordinator shall be submitted to the Storm Water Program by Thursday, February 21, 2002—the Urban Runoff Management Program implementation date. The Airports Division shall provide the names of new representatives whenever the designated coordinator is replaced. The Storm Water Program will interact with the coordinator(s) to provide the latest Municipal Permit information and to request annual compliance reports from the Airports Division.

The Airports Division will conduct the following activities, which are further described in the Activities section below:

- Implement the Industrial Storm Water Permit requirements for Brown and Montgomery Fields;
- Develop and implement education and training programs for Airports Division staff;
- Develop and implement an education program for all pertinent target audiences.

The Airports Division will perform the following activities to assist with compliance with the Municipal Storm Water Program, Order 2001-01.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Amendments to the Clean Water Act resulted in the development of storm water regulations and Federal storm water permits. The State of California has the authority to issue statewide general permits to cover the discharges from all regulated industries. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) has reissued the Industrial Activities Storm Water General Permit (General Permit) that covers all regulated industrial facilities in the state, including airports.

The American Association of Airport Executives (AAAE) and the Airport Research and Development Foundation (ARDF) submit the Group Monitoring Plan (GMP) to the California State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) for the airports participating in the General Permit monitoring group. The information included in the

GMP is based on the requirements outlined in the GMP instructions distributed by the Water Board. These instructions are in the form of a Monitoring Manual, which contains instructions and forms for all the General Permit monitoring requirements to be conducted throughout the permit compliance year. The compliance year runs July 1 – June 30. In one compliance year, four non-storm water discharge visual observations, four authorized non-storm water observations, eight storm water visual observations, and an annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation must be conducted and documented for each airport. Additionally, storm water samples are collected and submitted, with a strict chain-of-custody, to a laboratory for analysis twice every five years. Brown Field and Montgomery Field both participate in this program.

Name: Brown Field
WDID #: 9 37S003024
Region: 9
SIC Code: 4581

Name: Montgomery Field
WDID #: 9 37S004117
Region: 9
SIC Code: 4581

Group Name, Address, Contact:
American Association of Airport Executives and Airport Research and Development
Foundation (AAAE/ARDF) Monitoring Group
601 Madison Street, Suite 400
Alexandria, VA 22314
Carter Morris
(703) 824-0504 phone
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(603) 783-3382 fax

Industrial Activities and Best Management Practices

The following section provides a brief narrative of the industrial activities occurring and the Best Management Practices (BMP's) implemented at the airports.

Fueling

Both airports have fueling operations consisting of storage of fuel in either underground or above ground tanks, and fueling of aircraft either at the fuel pump or by mobile fuel trucks. Fueling operations are confined to the ramp and apron areas. Both Avgas and jet fuel are used and stored.

Aircraft Maintenance

All major maintenance activities occur indoors, within fixed base operator (FBO) buildings, maintenance hangars, and private hangars. Minor maintenance may occur in some areas on the ramp or apron. Minor aircraft painting does occur at some of the maintenance facilities occasionally, but painting is always accomplished in a very controlled environment limiting any chance of exposure.

Aircraft Washing

Most aircraft washing is accomplished by mobile cleaning vehicles, which go to the aircraft parking location. The mobile washers wash the aircraft, vacuum the wash water, and recycle or dispose of the wash water in a sanitary sewer system. Some activities do wash the aircraft using a hose, but are held to the same stringent requirements for collection and disposal of the wash water.

Material Storage

Materials stored at the airports are fuel, oil, waste oil, solvents, and small quantities of herbicides, scrap metal, and paint. The FBO's are responsible for the storage of most of the materials at the airports, and various measures are used to prevent spillage and contamination. Conspicuous labeling is used to ensure that hazardous materials, potential pollutants, and contaminated rags/mops are identified and controlled.

All industrial activities have been provided with a list of Best Management Practices and Standards that are specific to their location and operation. These are evaluated annually during the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (ACSCE), and during other formal and informal inspections (Group Leader, Hazmat, etc.).

Daily Checks

In addition to the formal inspections required by the SWPPP, the airport is inspected daily (usually twice daily) for runway/taxiway condition, lighting, signage, drainage, facilities status/condition, etc. During these checks, storm drains and flow paths are checked for any evidence of blockage or pollution such as obstructions, debris, discoloration, etc. During these checks and during normal operations, personnel are alert for any evidence of non-storm water discharges, so that they can be evaluated and recorded and corrective action taken, if required.

Preventative Maintenance

Preventative maintenance and routine inspection of airplanes, vehicles, structural BMP's, and other equipment reduce the generation of pollutants that could be discharged into the storm drain system and the receiving waters.

Storm Water Ordinance Compliance

Every effort is made to gain compliance voluntarily, by educating the tenants and users, conducting regular, periodic inspections, and by providing referrals to other subject matter experts for issues or concerns that can't be answered or resolved by Airport personnel. Should it become necessary to enforce the regulations because of non-compliance, then the action would be referred to the Storm Water Program along with the documentation of previous attempts to bring the tenant or user into compliance.

Routine Inspection and Cleaning, Review of Activities

The following self-inspections processes will be performed at Operations Centers:

- Facilities will be inspected annually and cleaned as needed.
- Maintenance activities will be reviewed annually to verify that appropriate storm water BMPs and practices are being utilized.
- Report modifications and corrective actions identified during self-inspection to the Storm Water Program annually as part of the Program Assessment.

Twenty-Four Hour Non-Storm Water Discharge Reporting

Certain non-storm water discharges, because of their nature or magnitude, require timely reporting to the Regional Board. A report will also be forwarded to the Storm Water Program for record keeping purposes. Non-storm water discharges that pose a significant threat to water quality or human health, will be evaluated by City staff against the "24-Hour Non-Storm Water Discharge Reporting Checklist". A significant threat to water quality or human health is determined on a case-by-case basis and will be dependent on the type of pollutant, the degree of the violation (i.e. the amount of pollutant discharged into the municipal storm drain system), the proximity to receiving water bodies, the potential for exposure to the public, and the potential for environmental damage. Examples of discharges that will be reported include sewage spills and non-storm water discharges, such as a significant sediment load into Los Penasquitos Lagoon.

Where staff determines that discharges pose a significant threat to water quality or human health, the Storm Water Program or responsible City department will notify the Regional Board orally and by facsimile within 24 hours of the discharge event. Additionally, a written report of the event and follow up actions will be sent to the designated Regional Board contact for the Municipal Storm Water Permit, if needed, within 5 working days of the day the event was identified. A standard reporting form will

be created by the Storm Water Program to be used by all City departments to facilitate consistency and maintain clear communication with the Regional Board. The report will contain the following information:

- Description of the event and it's cause;
- Duration of the event;
- Time the event is expected to continue if it has not been corrected;
- Steps taken to correct the non-storm water discharge event.

Education & Training

1. Internal/Municipal Education:

The City of San Diego plans to conduct two levels of education and training for staff: General and Activity Specific. All staff will receive a basic introduction to the issue via a "General Storm Water" workshop created and funded by the General Services Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program. Additionally, those departments or work groups that perform work activities specifically identified in, and affected by, the Permit will create and execute and fund Activity Specific training sessions to introduce new work processes, functions and behaviors that incorporate the Best Management Practices (BMPs) necessary for staff to prevent illegal discharges into the City's storm water collection and conveyance system and recreational waters. Additionally, the Departments will fund the External Education and Outreach elements in this plan. All education and outreach covered by the permit shall contain the phrase, "Another City of San Diego Think Blue Program protecting our beaches, bays and watersheds."

A) General Storm Water Training Funded By the Storm Water Program:

The General Storm Water workshops, while created by the Storm Water Program, are primarily being given by trainers to the staff of their respective departments. And, Items 2,3,4,5 and 6, below, are the educational materials created for the workshops. A "Train the Trainer" workshop was also created and given by the Storm Water Program (Item 7) to familiarize the trainers on the material and subject matter prior to rolling out the General Training workshop to their department staff.

Table 2.1.1-2. Storm Water Program General Training.

ITEM	AVAILABLE
1. Clean Water Leader/3-Cs BMP Reference Card	July 2001
2. General Storm Water Training Video	October 2001 To be completed by June 2002

ITEM	AVAILABLE
3. City Employee Brochure	October 2001
4. Stop Pollution Pad	October 2001
5. Employee Knowledge & Behavior Survey. To be given before and after each General Storm Water Workshop by department trainers	October 2001
6. Frequently Asked Questions for department Trainers	October 2001
7. Train the Trainer Sessions. Training of department trainers on content and materials for the General Storm Water Workshops	September 10-14, 2001
8. Storm Water Newsletter	July/August 2002*

** Note that Items 1 through 7 occurred in FY 2002 and reflect actual costs for city-wide distribution, and that Item 8 is slated for Fiscal Year 2003 and reflects an estimated cost and available date.*

B) Activity Specific Storm Water Best Management Practices Training(s):

The Real Estates Assets Department / Airports Division will work closely with the Storm Water Program to create a complete training module for Airports Division staff and to establish a system to update and improve the information and training materials available to staff.

Table 2.1.1-3. Department Training Activities.

ITEM	AVAILABLE*
1. Identify needs, create and execute Activity Specific trainings/workshops.	Completed by February 2003
2. Create Storm Water BMP Reference Binders for Staff	Completed by February 2003
3. Update BMP Reference Binders –periodic	June 2004
4. Storm Water BMP Bulletin Boards in Employee Area(s)	June 2003
5. Train new employees on Storm Water activities. General and Activity Specific to be conducted by supervisor	New Employee Orientation
6. An applied knowledge demonstration of the classroom, computer simulator or tailgate training session	

** Note the completion dates listed are estimated. Actual completion dates may vary depending upon other program factors.*

2. External Education:

Table 2.1.1-4. Department External Education Activities.

ITEM	AVAILABLE *
1. Facility visitor information provided and posted in various locations on the site about the proper disposal of liquids, litter and other polluting discharges their activities may generate that will migrate via the street(s), parking lots, patio area(s), to the storm drain system and into our local recreational waters. Users will be notified of the potential for fines.	September 2002
2. Modify existing special event permits and other pertinent brochures and materials to inform public of storm water pollution prevention regulations at City Airports and the corresponding acceptable activities and behaviors. Groups and event applicants will be notified of the potential for fines for failing to comply with the regulations.	March 2002
3. Send informational memo to contracted vendors, lessees and tenants and other FBOs about the Airport policies regarding Storm Water Pollution Prevention and the City's regulatory compliance expectations. Include brochure.	January 2002
4. Provide access to the City's General Storm Water Training video to all contracted vendors and FBOs to show their employees as one element of their employee Storm Water BMP training.	October 2001
5. Provide contractors, vendors, lessees, and tenants and all other FBOs access to Airport maintenance staff Activity Specific BMP informational posters.	February 2003
6. Create and post Storm Water pollution prevention signage in areas of Airport where daily on-site activities pose a risk of illegal discharge(s).	February 2002
7. All publicly funded education/outreach covered by the permit shall contain the phrase, "Another City of San Diego Think Blue program protecting our beaches, bays and watersheds".	November 2001
8. All new development shall use Storm Drain Concrete stamps OR Thermoplastic reflective pavement markings or stencils that are bilingual (English and Spanish), and read "No Dumping! Drains to Ocean (Bay)."	January 2002

** Note the completion dates listed are estimated. Actual completion dates may vary depending upon other program factors.*

2.1.1.3 Phasing

Year 1 (July 1, 2001 – June 30, 2002):

- Prepare/Implement education program. List sub-tasks from the education section. This will be phased in over the 5-year period with items listed each year.)

Year 2 (July 1, 2002 – June 30, 2003):

- Prepare projected storm water budget
- Education activities
- Prepare & submit annual activities report
- Assess/Revise SWPPP& budget

Year 3 (July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004):

- Education activities
- Prepare & submit annual activities report
- Assess SWPPP and revise the budget, as necessary

Year 4 (July 1, 2004 – June 30, 2005):

- Education activities
- Prepare & submit annual activities report
- Assess SWPPP, and revise the budget, as necessary

Year 5 (July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2006):

- Education activities
- Prepare & submit annual activities report
- Assess SWPPP, and revise the budget, as necessary

Actual implementation of the activities listed above is dependent upon identification of funding in future yearly budgets and City Council approval.

2.1.1.4 Annual Assessment

The following form is representative of the quantitative and qualitative measures that will be tracked by the Storm Water Program regarding the Airports component in order to prepare the Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program annual assessment.

These assessment factors and questions are presented for information only; some questions may be modified prior to each annual assessment period, and not all of the factors or questions below may apply to each component's responsible department(s).

Prior to each fiscal year, a tailored Annual Assessment Form will be distributed to responsible departments, and will include an Excel spreadsheet containing direct and indirect quantitative and qualitative measures similar to the example below. The Storm Water Program will provide a blank copy of the Annual Assessment Form and additional guidance to department management prior to the beginning of each fiscal year. Submission of this report will require department director approval.

Program Assessment Form - Municipal Facilities Operations and Management - Airports

QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT:

Activity	Quantity	Units	Comments
Number of high priority municipal facilities		#	
Number of high priority municipal facilities targeted for inspection		#	Due to calendar-year vs. fiscal year, staffing, budget, etc., as well as Permit Section F.3.b.(6)(d), the number of sites targeted for inspection may be less than the actual number of sites.
Number of high priority municipal facilities inspected		#	Number of sites (not the number of inspections, which may or may not be the same).
Number of medium and low priority municipal facilities inspected		#	See above.
Quantity of material removed from MS4		tons	direct measure; report in tons.
Quantity of debris removed that could have enter MS4 (i.e. street sweeping, litter removal)		tons	direct measure; report in tons.

QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT:

1. Describe the major accomplishments of this component over the past year.
-

2. Summarize the educational and outreach activities conducted for this component over the past year to educate staff on water quality principles.

3. Summarize new activities or improvements to be implemented next year as a result of your self-assessment.

4. Other comments.

FINANCIAL ASSESSMENT:

Estimated annual storm water expenditures:

Personnel Expenditures: _____

Non-personnel Expenditures: _____

2.1.1.5 Appendix 2.1.1-A

Airports Self-Inspection

The following SWPPP Checklist and Attachments are used during the Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation, as well as throughout the year as a guide. They are included here to provide an overview of the details of the Airports SWPPP program.

SWPPP Checklist

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Team

- 1) Y___ N___ Does your SWPPP list the storm water or SWPPP pollution team members?
- 2) Y___ N___ For each member of the team is the name, title, and identification of storm water compliance related responsibilities listed?

Site Map Requirements

- 3) Y___ N___ Is your SWPPP site map at least 8 _ x 11 inches or larger in size?

Is your SWPPP site map marked with the following information?

- 4) Y___ N___ The outline of all storm water drainage areas within the airport boundaries?
- 5) Y___ N___ DNA___ Portions of site influenced by run-on from surrounding property?
- 6) Y___ N___ DNA___ Direction of the flow in each drainage area?
- 7) Y___ N___ DNA___ On-site surface water bodies?
- 8) Y___ N___ DNA___ Areas of soil erosion?
- 9) Y___ N___ DNA___ Nearby water bodies, such as streams, rivers, lakes?
- 10) Y___ N___ DNA___ Location of any inlets that receive site storm water runoff?
- 11) Y___ N___ DNA___ Location of storm water collection and conveyance systems?
- 12) Y___ N___ DNA___ Points of discharge off property (outfall locations)?
- 13) Y___ N___ DNA___ Direction of flow along each pipe or conveyance?
- 14) Y___ N___ DNA___ Location of any storm water structural controls, i.e. catch basins, berms, secondary containment, ponds, or oil water separators?
- 15) Y___ N___ DNA___ An outline of all impervious areas including buildings, paved areas and other roof structures?
- 16) Y___ N___ DNA___ Location where materials are exposed directly to precipitation?
- 17) Y___ N___ DNA___ Areas where spills have occurred?

- 18) Y___ N___ DNA___ Areas of industrial activities including: all storage areas, storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particle generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

Description of Significant Materials

- 19) Y___ N___ Does your SWPPP include the list of ALL significant materials handled and stored on site?

For each material handled or stored is the following information included in the SWPPP:

- 20) Y___ N___ Description of the material storage, receiving, and handling locations?
21) Y___ N___ Description of the material shipping, receiving, and loading procedures?
22) Y___ N___ Is the type, characteristic, and quantity of all site materials described?

Description of Potential Pollutant Sources (Industrial Activities)

- 23) Y___ N___ Does your SWPPP contain a narrative description of all industrial activities occurring at the site?
24) Y___ N___ Does the industrial activities narrative description include the list of associated potential pollutants for that activity?

At a minimum, the following items related to industrial activities must be described when appropriate

Industrial Processes

- 25) Y___ N___ DNA___ For each site industrial process (i.e. aircraft fueling) is the type, characteristic and quantity of material used described?
26) Y___ N___ DNA___ For each site industrial process, are the related activities such as cleaning, rinsing, recycling and disposal described?

Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

- 27) Y___ N___ DNA___ Are any activities that generate dust or particulate described in the SWPPP?
28) Y___ N___ DNA___ Is the location of the dust or particulate generating activity described?

- 29) Y___ N___ DNA___ Is the approximate quantity and characteristic of the particulate pollutant described?
- 30) Y___ N___ DNA___ Are the areas of deposition and associated discharge location (outfall) described?

Significant Spills and Leaks

- 31) Y___ N___ Does the SWPPP contain a record of significant spills or leaks of materials to the storm system?
- 32) Y___ N___ Does the spill and leak record contain the following information, type, characteristic, approximate quantity of material spilled along with the cleanup actions taken?
- 33) Y___ N___ Does the SWPPP contain information concerning the approximate remaining material that may impact the storm water discharge?

Non-Storm Water Discharges

- 34) Y___ N___ Is there a description of non-storm water investigation procedures in the SWPPP?
- 35) Y___ N___ Has the airport been evaluated for the presence of non-storm water? (Inclusion or reference to the dry season outfall inspections completed each year would fulfill this requirement.)

See Attachment 1 for new non-storm water language and information to be added to the SWPPP.

Soil Erosion

- 36) Y___ N___ DNA___ Are areas of actual or potential soil erosion, associated with industrial activities or storm water discharges described in the SWPPP?

Description of Potential Pollutant Sources (continued)

The updated SWPPP must contain a summary table of industrial activities pollutant sources, potential pollutants, and BMP's associated with the industrial activity. **See Attachment 2 for Summary Table to be completed and added to the SWPPP document.**

Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

- 37) Y___ N___ Does the SWPPP summarize the areas of the airport that are likely sources of potential pollution to the storm water discharges? (For example, the fueling area, or outdoor material storage areas.)

- 38) Y___ N___ Does the SWPPP address which pollutants are likely to be in the storm water runoff? (An evaluation of the BMP's , handling and transfer procedures, history of spills and leaks, and pollutant run-on should be considered when determining the likelihood of the presence of pollutants.)

Storm Water Best Management Practices (BMP's)

- 39) Y___ N___ Are appropriate structural (i.e. fuel kits or an oil water separator) and non-structural (i.e. designated indoor maintenance practices, employee training) BMP's described for each industrial activity and pollutant source at the site?
- 40) Y___ N___ Is there a discussion of the effectiveness of the BMP's in the SWPPP? (If the annual site inspection documentation is included in the SWPPP or referenced in the SWPPP, then the answer is "yes".)
- 41) Y___ N___ Are any planned revisions to the BMP's documented in the SWPPP?
- 42) Y___ N___ Are any new BMP's to be implemented documented in the SWPPP?
- Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation (ACSCE)

The ACSCE is similar in purpose to the Annual Site Inspection requirements in the old storm water permit. However, the new evaluation requires a more in depth review of the airport industrial activities and BMP's in place. The Evaluation includes the following:

1. A review of all the visual observations records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.
2. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
3. A review and evaluation of all BMP's (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMP's are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMP's are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, will be included.
4. The Evaluation report to the Regional Board includes:
 - Identification of personnel performing the evaluation.
 - The dates of the evaluation.
 - Necessary SWPPP revisions.
 - Schedule for implementing SWPPP revisions.
 - Incidents of non-compliance and the corrective action taken.
 - Certification that the airport is in compliance with the new General Permit.

The Evaluation report is submitted as part of the annual report to the Regional Board. The evaluation documentation will be maintained in the airport files for five years.

SWPPP General Requirements

The new permit requires that any violation or inadequacy in the airport SWPPP be corrected with a revision to the SWPPP in a timely manner and in no case later than 90 days from the determination of the non-compliance.

SWPPP Attachment 1

SWPPP Revision Checklist Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges

The following listed non-storm water discharges are considered “authorized non-storm water discharges” if they meet the conditions below. (The information below is excerpted from the new California General Permit.)

Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges:

Fire hydrant flushing; potable water sources, including potable water sources related to the operation, maintenance, or testing of potable water systems; drinking fountain water; atmospheric condensates, including refrigeration, air conditioning, and compressor condensate; irrigation drainage; landscape watering; springs; ground water; foundation or footing drainage; and seawater infiltration where the seawaters are discharged back into the seawater source.

Conditions

1. The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with Regional Water Board requirements.
2. The non-storm water discharges are in compliance with local agency ordinances and/or requirements.
3. BMP's are specifically included in the SWPPP to:
 - a. Prevent or reduce the contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment and,
 - b. Minimize, to the extent practicable, the flow or volume of non-storm water discharges.
4. The non-storm water discharges do not contain significant quantities of pollutants.
5. The monitoring program includes quarterly visual observations of each non-storm water discharge and its sources to ensure that the BMP's are being implemented and are effective.
6. The non-storm water discharges are reported and described annually as part of the annual report.

If your airport has any of these listed discharges that can be classified as “authorized”, please complete the Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharge Information Form and include it in your SWPPP as part of the August 1st review requirements.

If there is any non-storm water discharge at the airport that is not listed above or does not meet the conditions above, the discharge must be permitted or eliminated.

It may be necessary to contact the Regional Water Board for specific non-storm water requirements.

SWPPP Review Checklist

Brown Field Airport

Potential Pollutant Source and BMP Summary Table

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
All	Mobile aircraft washing/cleaning services.	Water runoff from exterior or engine compartment washing.	Fuel Oil Grease Carbon Products Cleaning Agents	Location distant from storm drains. Wipe surfaces with towels prior to washing. Use biodegradable soap & de-ionized water. Wet-vacuum residue.
Landscaping	Watering	Water runoff.	Herbicides Fertilizer Loose soil/sediment	Closely monitor to reduce/prevent runoff.
Paladin Aviation	Aircraft maintenance and service facility. Aircraft refueling from trucks and above ground storage tanks. Short and long term parking with hangar facilities.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage containers. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids. Ramp sediments and debris. Leaking oil from airport vehicles. Dirty ramps and hangar areas.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents and thinners. Paint products. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries. Dust, dirt, and debris.	Above ground storage tanks with automatic leak detection system. Service ports have a containment berm and barriers to guard against spillage and collision. Spill response materials are available. Waste oil containers are under cover and protected. Vendor contracted for waste oils/solvents/rags/filters batteries, etc. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel.
Bearden Aviation	Aircraft service and maintenance facilities. Short and long term parking and hangar facilities.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage containers. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids. Ramp sediments and debris. Leaking oil from airport vehicles. Dirty ramps and hangar areas.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents and thinners. Paint products. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries. Dust, dirt, and debris.	Above ground storage tanks with automatic leak detection system. Service ports have a containment berm and barriers to guard against spillage and collision. Spill response materials are available. Waste oil containers are under cover and protected. Vendor contracted for waste oils/solvents/rags/filters batteries, etc. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel.

International Aviation	Aircraft service and maintenance facilities. Short and long term parking and hangar facilities.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage containers. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids. Ramp sediments and debris. Leaking oil from airport vehicles. Dirty ramps and hangar areas.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents and thinners. Paint products. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries. Dust, dirt, and debris.	Good housekeeping practices are maintained inside maintenance facility. Vendor is contracted for waste oils, solvents, oil filters & batteries. Waste oil tank has controlled access with metal containment and concrete berm surrounding tank. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel.
Lance Air	Aircraft service and maintenance facilities. Short and long term parking and hangar facilities.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage containers. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids. Ramp sediments and debris. Leaking oil from airport vehicles. Dirty ramps and hangar areas.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents and thinners. Paint products. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries. Dust, dirt, and debris.	Above ground storage tank with automatic leak detection system. Service ports have a containment berm and barriers to guard against spillage and collision. Spill response materials are available. Waste oil containers are under cover and protected. Vendor contracted for waste oils/solvents/rags/filters batteries, etc. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel.
First Flight Corporation	Aircraft service and maintenance facilities. Short and long term parking and hangar facilities.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage containers. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids. Ramp sediments and debris. Leaking oil from airport vehicles. Dirty ramps, and hangar areas.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents and thinners. Paint products. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries. Dust, dirt, and debris.	Spill response materials are available. Waste oil containers are under cover and protected. Vendor contracted for waste oils/solvents/rags/filters batteries, etc. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel.

U.S. Border Patrol Flight Detachment	Aircraft service and maintenance facilities. Short and long term parking and hangar facilities.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage containers. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids. Ramp sediments and debris. Leaking oil from airport vehicles. Dirty ramps and hangar areas.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents and thinners. Paint products. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries. Dust, dirt, and debris.	Above ground storage containers placed on containment pallets. Spill response materials are available. Vendor contracted for waste oils, solvents, rags, filters, batteries, etc. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel.
Experimental Aircraft Association	Aircraft service and maintenance facilities. Short and long term parking and hangar facilities.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage containers. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids. Ramp sediments and debris. Leaking oil from airport vehicles. Dirty ramps and hangar areas.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents and thinners. Paint products. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries. Dust, dirt, and debris.	Spill response materials are available. Waste oil containers are surrounded by a containment berm and are protected. Vendor contracted for waste oils, solvents, rags, filters, batteries, etc. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel.

Attachment 2

SWPPP Review Checklist

Montgomery Field Airport

Potential Pollutant Source and BMP Summary Table

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
All	Mobile aircraft washing/cleaning services.	Water runoff from exterior or engine compartment washing.	Fuel Oil Grease Carbon Products Cleaning Agents	Location distant from storm drains. Wipe surfaces with towels prior to washing. Use biodegradable soap & de-ionized water. Wet-vacuum residue.
Landscaping	Watering	Water runoff.	Herbicides Fertilizer	Closely monitor to reduce/prevent runoff.
Gibbs Service Center/Flying Service	Aircraft maintenance and service facility. Aircraft refueling from truck. Flight training, short and long term parking, hangar or shelter facilities.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage tanks. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents and thinners. Paint products. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries.	Underground storage tanks with automatic leak detection system. Service ports have containment berm barriers for spillage. Spill response materials available. Waste oil tank is locked for control usage. Vendor contracted for waste oils/solvents/rags/filters batteries, etc. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel.
CrownAir/ American Flyers/Aviation Unlimited	Aircraft service and maintenance facilities. Short and long term parking and hangar facilities. Flight training and aircraft sales services.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage tanks. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents and thinners. Paint products. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries.	Underground fuel storage tanks have automatic leak detection system installed. Service ports have containment barriers for spillage. Spill response materials are available. Waste oil tank has controlled access with housekeeping practices maintained inside hangar. Vendor is contracted for waste oils, solvents, rags, oil filters, paints, thinners, and batteries. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel

Scandinavian Flight Academy	Aircraft maintenance and service center. Aircraft tie-downs and hangar facilities.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage tanks. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft batteries and associated acids.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries.	Good housekeeping practices are maintained inside maintenance facility. Vendor is contracted for waste oils, solvents oil filters & batteries. Waste oil tank has controlled access with metal containment and concrete berm surrounding tank. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel.
National Air College	Aircraft maintenance and service facilities. Aircraft flight training and charter. Aircraft tie-down and hangar facilities.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage tanks. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents and thinners. Paint products. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries.	Waste oil drums are stored inside containment pallet. Good housekeeping practices are maintained. Contracted vendor is used for Waste oil, solvents, oil filters, paints, thinners, and batteries. Solvent bins have automatic closing lids. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel.
Critical Air Medicine	Air Medical Evacuation Service. Small hangar facility for light aircraft maintenance. Aircraft tie-downs.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage tanks. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries.	Waste oil drum is stored outside under a shelter. Good housekeeping practices are maintained. Vendor is contracted for all waste oils, solvents, oil filters, rags, batteries, and other controlled products. Batteries are stored inside on an elevated platform. Training for personnel.
Spiders Aircraft Service, Inc.	Aircraft maintenance and engine overhaul facility. Aircraft tie-down and hangar facilities.	Aircraft maintenance facilities. Above ground waste oil storage tanks. Poor housekeeping or BMPs. Poor aircraft servicing or maintenance. Aircraft stripping and paint products. Aircraft batteries and associated acids.	Aviation petroleum based products. Cleaning solvents and thinners. Paint products. Glycol or other antifreeze products. Aircraft batteries.	Waste oil drums are stored inside steel containment berm. Good housekeeping practices are maintained. Vendor is contracted for waste oils, solvents, oil filters, paints, thinners, batteries, and bead blast materials. Training for personnel.